

Amendments to the Claims

Please amend the claims to read as follows:

1 – 28 (Canceled)

29. (Previously presented) A method of making a reinforced smooth cementitious board having a cement skin adjacent to an outer face, comprising:

(a) depositing a reinforcement fabric and a layer of hydraulic cementitious material, one on the other, wherein the reinforcement fabric comprises an open mesh united with a thin, porous nonwoven web;

(b) prior to depositing the reinforcement fabric and the layer of hydraulic cementitious material one on the other, applying a slurry having a cement powder and one or more of, hydrophilic additives, wetting agents, foaming agents and foam boosters to either or both of the open mesh and the thin, porous nonwoven web, and drying the slurry;

(c) penetrating the open mesh with the layer of hydraulic cementitious material and imbedding the open mesh in the layer of hydraulic material;

(d) promoting penetration through the thin, porous nonwoven web by a portion of the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form the cement skin adjacent to the outer face by having the thin, porous nonwoven web comprise alkali resistant polymer fibers coated with a hydrophilic material;

(e) penetrating through the thin, porous nonwoven web by said portion of the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form the cement skin adjacent to the outer face and embed the thin, porous web in the layer of hydraulic cementitious material at a depth from the outer face; and

(f) curing the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form a layer of hardened cementitious material imbedding the open mesh and the thin, porous nonwoven web at a depth from the outer face, wherein a portion of the layer of hardened cementitious material comprises the cement skin adjacent to the outer face.

30 – 32 (Canceled)

33. (Previously presented) A method of making a reinforced smooth cementitious board having a cement skin adjacent to an outer face, comprising:

(a) depositing a layer of hydraulic cementitious material onto a reinforcement fabric thereby depositing one on the other, wherein the reinforcement fabric comprises an open mesh united with a thin, porous nonwoven web;

(b) prior to depositing the layer of hydraulic cementitious material onto the reinforcement fabric, applying a slurry having a cement powder and one or more of, hydrophilic additives, wetting agents, foaming agents and foam boosters to either or both of the open mesh and the thin, porous nonwoven web, and drying the slurry;

(c) penetrating the open mesh with the layer of hydraulic cementitious material and imbedding the open mesh in the layer of hydraulic cementitious material;

(d) promoting penetration through the thin, porous nonwoven web by a portion of the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form the cement skin adjacent to the outer face by having the thin, porous nonwoven web comprise alkali resistant polymer fibers coated with a hydrophilic material;

(e) penetrating through the thin, porous nonwoven web by said portion of the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form the cement skin adjacent to the outer face and embed the thin, porous web in the layer of hydraulic cementitious material at a depth from the outer face;

(f) curing the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form a layer of hardened cementitious material imbedding the open mesh and the thin, porous nonwoven web at a depth from the outer face, wherein a portion of the layer of hardened cementitious material comprises the cement skin adjacent to the outer face; and

(g) compacting the layer of hydraulic cementitious material and the reinforcement fabric.

34. - 35. (Canceled)

36. (Previously presented) A method of making a reinforced smooth cementitious board having a cement skin adjacent to an outer face, comprising:

(a) depositing a reinforcement fabric onto a layer of hydraulic cementitious material thereby depositing one on the other, wherein the reinforcement fabric comprises an open mesh united with a thin, porous nonwoven web;

(b) prior to depositing the reinforcement fabric onto the layer of hydraulic cementitious material, applying a slurry having a cement powder and one or more of, hydrophilic additives, wetting agents, foaming agents and foam boosters to either or both of the open mesh and the thin, porous nonwoven web, and drying the slurry;

(c) penetrating the open mesh with the layer of hydraulic cementitious material and imbedding the open mesh in the layer of hydraulic material;

(d) promoting penetration through the thin, porous nonwoven web by a portion of the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form the cement skin adjacent to the outer face by having the thin, porous nonwoven web comprise alkali resistant polymer fibers coated with a hydrophilic material;

(e) penetrating through the thin, porous nonwoven web by said portion of the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form the cement skin adjacent to the outer face and embed the thin, porous web in the layer of hydraulic cementitious material at a depth from the outer face;

(f) curing the layer of hydraulic cementitious material to form a layer of hardened cementitious material imbedding the open mesh and the thin, porous nonwoven web at a depth

from the outer face, wherein a portion of the layer of hardened cementitious material comprises the cement skin adjacent to the outer face; and

(g) compacting the reinforcement fabric and the layer of hydraulic cementitious material.

37. (Canceled)

38. (New) The method of claim 29, comprising:

uniting fibers of the open mesh by heat fusing the fibers at intersections of the open mesh.

39. (New) The method of claim 29, comprising:

covering fibers of the open mesh with a fibrous covering material.

40. (New) The method of claim 29, comprising:

providing the nonwoven web with spunbonded fibers.

41. (New) The method of claim 29, comprising:

uniting fibers of the open mesh by heat fusing the fibers at intersections of the open mesh; and

providing the nonwoven web with spunbonded fibers.